

N. C., favoring a bonus to all veterans of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

856. By Mr. FENN: Petition of Lodge Victor Emmanuel 3, No. 522, Order of Sons of Italy, New Britain, Conn., protesting against the passage of House bill 101, known as the Johnson restrictive immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

857. By Mr. FULLER: Petitions of Streator (Ill.) National Bank, H. W. Lukins, president; the Morris (Ill.) Cutlery Co., and sundry citizens of Illinois, favoring the Kelly bill (H. R. 4123) for reclassification and increase of salaries of post-office employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

858. Also, petition of the employees of the office of the collector of internal revenue at Chicago, favoring the Lehlbach bill (H. R. 705) amending the retirement act of 1920; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

859. Also, petition of Carl W. Swenson, of Rockford, Ill., and sundry other citizens, favoring the Mellon plan for tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

860. By Mr. O'SULLIVAN: Memorial of 15 citizens of Waterbury, Conn., in opposition to the so-called Johnson immigration bill (H. R. 101); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

861. Also, petitions of L. W. Steele Camp, No. 34, Sons of Veterans, Torrington, Conn.; Wadhams Camp, No. 49, Sons of Veterans, Waterbury, Conn.; William B. Wooster Camp, No. 25, Sons of Veterans, Ansonia, Conn.; Wadhams Post, No. 49, G. A. R., Waterbury, Conn.; Elisha Kellogg Camp, No. 18, Sons of Veterans, Thomaston, Conn.; Isabell Camp, No. 35, Sons of Veterans, Naugatuck, Conn.; Hiram Eddy Camp, No. 3, Sons of Veterans, Lakeville, Conn.; Charles L. Russell Camp, No. 26, Sons of Veterans, Derby, Conn., in favor of measure to increase pensions of Civil War veterans and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

862. Also, petition of Sons of Italy of the State of Connecticut in opposition to the so-called Johnson immigration bill (H. R. 101); to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

863. By Mr. PATTERSON: Petition of the Woman's Club of Camden, N. J., indorsing judicial tribunals to bring about world peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

864. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Post No. 400, American Legion, Carmichaels, Pa., favoring adjusted compensation for the soldiers of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 4, 1924.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, amid the sorrows of this hour, as a nation mourns and nations unite in the mourning, we turn unto Thee, the God of all consolation, and humbly beseech of Thee that there may be had by each one the consciousness that life after all is at Thy disposal.

We thank Thee for the greatness of the man and all his associations in the great movement of the world's life, in the time of awful tragedy to the nations, and we humbly ask that at this time, forgetful of all differences, we may humbly approach Thee, seeking Thy favor to the sorrowing household. Be the widow's God, the Father of the fatherless; and may each of us find that under the shadow of Thy wings infinite comfort and hope is ours.

We thank Thee that life is not measured by the days according to the calendar, but that life reaches out into the eternity before us; and we rejoice to know that in the consciousness of him, when he could speak in those declining days, there was the certainty of the life beyond. The Lord gave; the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

And may we as we turn to duty feel that after all we are but creatures called upon to do Thy will and to help the highest interests of our land. Remember all who mourn. Remember, we beseech of Thee, our President and those related to him in solemn responsibility. Bless each one, Father, as we turn toward Thee with cries for the infinite sympathy and the tenderness of the heart that was broken for us on Calvary. We ask in Jesus Christ's name. Amen.

On request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The reading clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 142), as follows:

The Senate having learned with profound sensibility and sorrow of the death of Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States:

Resolved, That as a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman, and as a mark of respect to one who has held such eminent public station, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall appoint a committee to attend the funeral of Woodrow Wilson on behalf of the Senate.

Resolved, That such committee may join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House to consider and report by what further token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House and transmit a copy of the same to the afflicted family of the illustrious dead.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the announcement that former President Woodrow Wilson had passed away causes grief throughout the civilized world. The illness which resulted in his death was prolonged. During his sufferings Mr. Wilson received numerous and pathetic evidences of sympathy from his fellow countrymen. His departure marks the end of a career glorified by many notable achievements.

WEIGHTY RESPONSIBILITIES.

The eight years while Mr. Wilson served as President may be counted the most momentous in modern history. Into this short period revolutions of immeasurable importance were crowded. The governmental problems solved during those eight years challenged the prudence, foresight, and courage of the Chief Executive.

The proper decision of numerous weighty domestic questions during his administrations was complicated by disturbed conditions in our foreign relations and by our participation in the great world conflict. Notwithstanding these distracting issues with other nations, the fiscal policy of the Government was revolutionized by far-reaching changes in our banking and taxation systems.

THE POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

When the storm of war swept Europe in 1914, the United States adopted a neutral policy. Many thought we should openly espouse the cause of the Allies. The great majority of the American people, however, justified Mr. Wilson's course in this particular. It was statesmanship of the most courageous order to keep our country out of the war until public sentiment compelled resentment and hostility toward the Central Empires for the violation of personal and property rights of American citizenship.

The decision of Mr. Wilson, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to send our troops with all available supplies to the rescue of the Allies, fighting for their existence along the battle fronts of Europe, required surpassing will power. Thousands were pleading that we stand on the defensive. The determination to hurry our troops to the front saved England, Italy, and France from defeat, and the United States from protracted single-handed war against the enemy. The financing of the war, the organization of an effective quartermaster service, prompt provision for transportation and the mobilization of all the physical and moral resources of the country was a gigantic task made possible only by the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice which thrilled the men and women of our Nation. It has been suggested that Mr. Wilson unwisely assumed personal direction of our part in the negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference. He felt a personal responsibility—a duty which he could not delegate—to help in bringing about a just peace, an enduring peace. His plan for the preservation of world peace was rejected, and the treaty of peace incorporating it failed of ratification in the Senate, largely because it included the League of Nations covenant. History must decide whether the rejection of the treaty by the Senate was a mistake.

As the leader of our country in its greatest crisis, he is passing into history with opinion divided as to the wisdom of some of his foreign policies. When confusion has given place to calm conviction, he must take high place among the renowned

of all the ages because of his exalted ideals. Neither eulogy nor defamation materially can influence the estimation in which he will be held by future generations. It is unavailing either to unduly applaud or to jealously depreciate what he has done and what he has tried to do. Measured both ways he is easily recognized as the greatest man of his time. Men are not always judged alone by what they do; they are sometimes also judged by what they try to do. One thing is certain. In the years to come, if war again shall desolate the earth, and the mothers of this land be compelled to yield their sons to bloody strife, all they who fight and they who sorrow will remember and bless Woodrow Wilson, because he gave himself in an earnest effort to deliver them from the heritage of war. The final judgment of mankind will be fair, in spite of efforts to pervert it. Already there has been a revival of his popularity, and this will gather volume as the years go by.

Leaders in great crises do not depend on favor for renown. Earnestness is indeed the path of immortality, and all they who tread that way are certain of enduring fame.

In the solemn presence of death we behold the evidences of tender sympathy and universal grief. Tears, tolling bells, and heartfelt prayers throughout a grief-stricken land inspire appreciation for his hopes and his dreams—hopes of freedom for every people—dreams of "peace on earth and good will toward men."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas kindly permits me to join with him in support of the motion which he has made for the adoption of the resolution that has just been read to the Senate. I can say for myself and, I believe, for all my colleagues on this side of the Chamber that we have heard with profound sorrow the formal announcement of the death of President Wilson. In common with all the people of this country we have felt a very deep sympathy for the sufferings of President Wilson during his long illness, which he has borne without complaint and with so much fortitude.

Mr. Wilson was a man of remarkable ability and of strong character. Through laborious years of thought and study he devoted himself to securing a mastery of the historical subjects, the economic questions, and the theory and science of politics and government which commanded his especial interest. He rose to be president of the ancient and honored university of which he was a graduate. From this high place in the field of education he turned to public life. He was elected to be Governor of New Jersey, one of the thirteen original States, eminent in our history and on the soil of which so many of the battles of the Revolution were fought. He was then elected and reelected President of the United States, which is to us, and which I believe to be, the greatest office among men.

During this period of service in the Presidency came the war with Germany, the most terrible war from which mankind has suffered during the period of recorded history. After the victory of the allied and associated powers it fell to Mr. Wilson to play the leading part in the unspeakably difficult work of making peace. He stood there a chief figure in this great transaction and so he will stand in the pages of history in the days that are to come. There is no figure more conspicuous than his in the events of that time, which closed one period in the history of mankind and opened another. Here in the Capital of the country, the scene of his many triumphs, this remarkable career comes to an end.

In sympathy and sorrow and with every mark of homage we stand with bowed heads in solemn recognition of this event, at once sad and momentous, which has thus come upon us in the wisdom of the overruling Providence that guides the destinies of mankind.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution may be agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Arkansas.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed as the committee under the resolution the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDWARDS], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGER].

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I move, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that the Senate do now adjourn until Thursday noon, February 7, 1924.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, February 7, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 4, 1924.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Heavenly Father, sorrow touches our earthly pilgrimage at every point. Enable us to feel deep enough to find Thy central law of love in all human life. Weave a heavenly comfort about the altars of our hearts to-day. We mourn the loss of one whose public services shall be written in characters of living light on the pages of history. He had gained by his scholarship, by exalted motive, by untiring devotion, and by unstinted sacrifice the right of eminent domain. There is a void in our Nation's heart and a halt in the tread of the Christian world. Comfort the loved ones who are now feeling the chill of death. In the gleam that falls from the upper light, may they read their inheritance beyond the clouds, which is incorruptible and fadeth not away. O Lord, the tragedy and the brevity of life move us. We are pilgrims on the edge of an uncertain precipice; we know not what may happen before the break of another day. Oh, pity us; hold Thou our hand; give us the message that we need, and may the place of our vision and the faith of our souls be at the foot of the cross. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, February 2, 1924, was read and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order to-day, namely, the Consent Calendar and motions to suspend the rules, may be in order to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the business in order to-day may be in order to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I further ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that on next Thursday it shall be in order to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the resolution relating to tax-exempt securities.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent also that on next Thursday it shall be in order to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the resolution relating to tax-exempt securities. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman consulted with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] on that?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I mentioned to the gentleman from Texas the other day that we hoped to take it up.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Personally I think the resolution is privileged.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my duty to make official announcement to this House of the death of a great American, a great leader of men.

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, expired yesterday morning at a quarter past 11, it is comforting to think, quite peacefully and painlessly. Though by no means unexpected, this news comes to the membership of this House as a painful shock.

President Wilson will be mourned not only throughout the United States of America but throughout the entire civilized world, of which he was in his time so outstanding a figure. Our hearts go out, I am well assured, with profound sympathy to his bereaved family, and particularly to the gracious lady who was his trusted and well-beloved companion, equally in the zenith of his great powers and since illness came slowly but surely to undermine them.

Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, and yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 171.

The House having learned with profound sensibility and sorrow of the death of Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States:

Resolved, That as a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman, and as a mark of respect to one who has held such eminent public station, the Speaker of this House shall appoint a committee to attend the funeral of Mr. Wilson on behalf of the House.

Resolved, That such committee may join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate to consider and report by what further token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy of the same to the afflicted family of the illustrious dead.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] is recognized.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, many there are throughout the world who will proclaim that the foremost character of his generation and one of the foremost of all history has passed on. Others may not be in accordance with this estimate and eulogy.

It is not for us now to enter upon speculation or to attempt to fix Woodrow Wilson's place in history. We could not do this latter if we would. History itself will adjust that, and it is reasonably safe to assert that it will do so unerringly.

We stand too close to his life work; our atmosphere is yet too much surcharged with recollections of his vivid personality and power to enable us to obtain that perspective which will be the final judgment.

Circumstances of social contact and conflict were so shaped as that by reason of his position the opportunity was presented wherein his virtue and his genius made him, for a time, at least, the outstanding individuality of the world.

He walked upon heights untouched before by human foot; he sought to break new trails for mankind. Not alone in senates, parliaments, and chancelleries; not only in throne rooms and executive courts and cloisters was his idealism weighed and analyzed, but its spirit permeated the great masses of men, and from all the regions of earth in multifarious languages uttered by tongues of all the tribes and races and peoples of all climes and all civilizations came the profound plaudits of brain and heart and wistful souls.

It is not conceivable, sir, that the impressions so created shall perish from the psychology of humanity, but just what the full and ultimate effects are to be history and destiny must combine in the coming centuries to tell.

For us at this moment is just the sad and simple duty to cease for a brief time our labors that we may join the millions of our fellows and stand in solemn contemplation of the awesome majesty of death.

ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The House stands adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 5, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

344. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6623) granting the consent of Congress to the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Co., its successors and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Mahoning River in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 6624) for the relief of the distressed and starving people in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 6625) requiring special counsel employed by the United States to take oath of office and certify that past and present retainers not in conflict with interest of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 6626) for the purchase of a rifle range at Liberty, Mo.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 6627) providing for the allocation of certain overhead costs of the Bureau of Reclamation; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 6628) to change the name of Jewett Street, west of Wisconsin Avenue, to Cathedral Avenue; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GARBER: A bill (H. R. 6629) granting a pension to Emeline B. Woodley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6630) granting a pension to Sarah J. Wickham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6631) granting a pension to Caroline Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6632) granting a pension to Thomas Delaney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6633) granting a pension to Jacob Doan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUCE: A bill (H. R. 6634) granting a pension to Louis Toupin, alias Beaudette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 6635) granting a pension to William P. Runion; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIGAN: A bill (H. R. 6636) granting a pension to Martha E. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 6637) granting a pension to George Horace Boutwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6638) granting a pension to Martin A. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWANK: A bill (H. R. 6639) granting a pension to Christian Madsen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6640) for the relief of James H. Kelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 6641) granting a pension to Harrietta Dunlap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 6642) for the relief of Samuel T. Gardner; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

865. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of users of motor vehicles of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging the repeal of all unfair war excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

866. By Mr. BLOOM: Petition of the Republican Club of the twenty-third assembly district of New York, January 14, 1924, favoring an increase of salaries being granted to worthy employees of the United States; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

867. By Mr. BURTON: Petition of 250 residents of the city of Cleveland, requesting support of the measure now pending in Congress to amend the Volstead Act by permitting the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

868. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition of the Child Conservation League, of Bad Axe, Mich., urging passage of the child labor amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

869. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of Mrs. Silas L. Hull and certain residents of Endicott and Binghamton, N. Y., urging the enactment of House bill 184, introduced by Representative MacGregor, of New York, providing for the maintaining and encouraging of the raising of canary birds and to provide revenue; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

870. By Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Petition of Salt Lake Typographical Union, No. 115, of Salt Lake City, Utah, favoring a continuance of civilian rehabilitation; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 5, 1924.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We would accept this day, our Heavenly Father, as a loving tribute to Thy earthly children. It is but another reflection of divine care. Behind all changes and beyond all scenes Thou dost lurk in eternal constancy, for Thou dost neither slumber nor sleep. May we in no way make this day a sad or a regretful memory. In this Chamber and wherever we may be, enable us to give expression to those strong, manly virtues that were so thoroughly exemplified by our divine Master. Be graciously near those whose heads are bowed and hearts bereft as they linger in the holy hush of their sacred dead. Upon our souls breathe tenderly O Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, 15 Members of Congress representing western Pennsylvania went to Pittsburgh on December 8, 1923, to hold a hearing with disabled veterans. We met and interviewed 85 soldiers, whose pitiful plight has been apparently untouched by present legislation. After the hearing we asked those disabled soldiers and the Allegheny County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, to suggest legislation; that was done and their recommendations have been placed in legislative form. I am introducing a bill containing the proposed legislation at to-day's session, and I ask unanimous consent to publish in the Record a statement of these 15 Members of Congress advocating this measure and explaining its provisions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to publish in the Record a statement signed by 15 Members of Congress. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the bill referred to is as follows:

A bill to amend the war risk insurance act.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 300 of the war risk insurance act as amended by the act approved March 4, 1923, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 300. For death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty on or after April 6, 1917, or for an aggravation of a disability existing prior to examination, acceptance, and enrollment for service, when such aggravation was suffered and contracted in the line of duty on or after April 6, 1917, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man, or any member of the Army Nurse Corps (female), or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female), when employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department, the United States shall pay to such commissioned officer or enlisted man, members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) or, in the discretion of the director, separately to his or her dependents, compensation as hereinafter provided; but no compensation shall be paid if the injury, disease, or aggravation has been caused by his own willful misconduct. That for the purposes of this section every such officer, enlisted man, or other member employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department who was discharged or who resigned prior to August 9, 1921, and every such officer, enlisted man, or other member employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department on or before November 11, 1918, who on or after August 9, 1921, is discharged or resigns, shall be conclusively held and taken to have

been in sound condition when examined, accepted, and enrolled for service, except as to defects, disorders, or infirmities, made of record in any manner by proper authorities of the United States at the time of, or prior to, inception of active service, to the extent to which any such defect, disorder, or infirmity was so made of record: *Provided*, That an ex-service man who is shown to have a neuropsychiatric disease, including encephalitis or a tuberculous disease developing a 10 per cent degree of disability or more in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act, as amended, shall be considered to have acquired his disability in such service or to have suffered an aggravation of a preexisting neuropsychiatric disease or tuberculosis in such service, but nothing in this proviso shall be construed to prevent a claimant from receiving the benefits of compensation and medical care and treatment for a disability due to these diseases of more than 10 per cent degree (in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (2), section 302, of the war risk insurance act as amended) at a date more than five years after separation from such service if the facts of the case substantiate his claim: *And provided further*, That compensation as hereinafter provided may be paid for disability resulting from personal injury or disease contracted in line of duty prior to April 6, 1917, or for aggravation of a disability existing prior to examination, acceptance, and enrollment for service for such aggravation suffered and contracted in line of duty prior to April 6, 1917, by any member of the military or naval forces in active service on April 6, 1917, who was discharged subsequent to April 6, 1917. With the exception of members of the military and naval forces whose injury was suffered or disease contracted prior to April 6, 1917, this section shall be deemed to be in effect as of April 6, 1917: *And provided further*, That an honorably discharged ex-service man definitely shown to be suffering from epilepsy, grand mal, as a result of active service shall be rated as permanently and totally disabled."

SEC. 2. That subdivision 6 of section 302 of the war risk insurance act as amended by the act approved March 4, 1923, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"6. In addition to the compensation above provided, the injured person shall be furnished by the United States such reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital services and with such supplies, including wheel chairs, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, as the director may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary, which wheeled chair, artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances may be procured by the United States Veterans' Bureau in such manner, either by purchase or manufacture, as the director may determine to be advantageous and reasonably necessary: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to effect the necessary military control over any member of the Military or Naval Establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service: *Provided*, That all hospital facilities under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Veterans' Bureau shall be available for veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion, suffering from neuropsychiatric or tubercular ailments and diseases, including transportation as granted to those receiving compensation and hospitalization under the war risk insurance act: *Provided*, That all hospital and clinical facilities under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Veterans' Bureau shall be available to all veterans of the World War suffering from diseases or disabilities following venereal infections shown to have been acquired prior to enlistment or during the period of service."

In connection with the bill I offer the following statement:

We, the undersigned Members of Congress from western Pennsylvania, desire to urge with all emphasis the speedy enactment of such remedial legislation for World War veterans as is included in the accompanying bill.

Our experience at the hearing of disabled veterans at Pittsburgh leads us to believe that lack of legislation is resulting in great suffering and privation on the part of brave soldiers who sacrificed their health for America during the World War.

We saw and questioned soldiers who had been in fighting divisions in France during the entire period of American participation in the war and who were physical wrecks, afflicted with encephalitis, commonly known as sleeping sickness. They had not received compensation because the disability was declared not to have been of service origin as defined in the present law, though their pitiful condition was undoubtedly due to the terrible stress of war-time conditions.

The measure we support includes encephalitis as one of the diseases for which compensation shall be paid.

We also provide that a tuberculous disease shall be considered to have been due to the service within a period of five years from the date of discharge. The use of the word "active" in connection with tuberculosis and the limitation of the period have resulted in serious injustice in many cases. We propose to remedy this situation by the two changes mentioned.

In further regard to tuberculosis we propose to omit the requirement of showing tuberculosis on medical examination and permit a lay